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THE COUNTRY COURIER.
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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of *punctuality* should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

CRYSTALINA,

A FAIRY TALE, by an AMERICAN.

This interesting and beautiful Poem, is this day published and for sale, at the Book stores of Peter A. Mesier, 23 Wall-street, John Thompson, 126 Pearl-street, and at the office of the New-York Courier, 37 Pearl-street.

This effusion of elegant genius has received the warm approbation of every reader of taste, to whom it has been submitted. And to those, who think it at length time, to bestow some patronage upon such efforts of American genius, as are calculated to do our country honour, we do not hesitate to recommend it, as a performance far superior to any thing yet produced by our countrymen.

The following modest and elegant *Preface*, we cannot refrain from laying before our readers.

This Poem is founded, chiefly, on the superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland, and was finished in 1812. As the author is a native of the United States, he ought to hope that the American critic will treat his performance at least with justice, if not with partiality. The proverbial in-

difference, and even contempt, with which Americans receive the productions of their countrymen, induced the author, for some time, to suppress the publication of this poem. He has, however, been prevailed on by a variety of considerations, which it is useless to enumerate, to trouble the public with his production. He cannot deny that he feels considerable solicitude for its fate, but deems it unbecoming an author, either to deprecate the severity, or solicit the lenity, of the critic. However just the complaints of American writers, in some instances, the author of CRYSTALINA still possesses confidence in the generosity, liberality, and justice of his countrymen.

We give the following as a specimen of the authors talent at description, taken from the second Canto.

Towards the palace, silent and alone
The hero mov'd—afar the fabric shone
Like gorgeous clouds that throng the setting sun;
But ere he reach'd that palace, huge and bright,
A glorious scene detain'd the wond'ring Knight—
A pearly river! whose melodious tide
Lav'd golden shores! whose banks were beautified
With trees wide-waving, paradisiac bow'rs
And all the gaudy multitude of flow'rs
That on Spring's lap the liberal Flora show'rs.
This stream, dividing, roll'd its branches twain,
In circling sweep around a flow'ry plain,
Thro' vocal groves, then fondly met again.
The islet fair, so form'd, arose between,
With dome-like swell, array'd in richest green.
So fair it was, so smooth, so heavenly sweet,
It seem'd made only for angelic feet.

On this green Isle the splendid Palace stood,
And rainbow bridges arch'd the pearly flood—
A fairer bow fair Juno ne'er display'd
In vernal skies, tho' not, like Juno's, made
Of subtile sun-beams, but of solid gems,
Such as adorn imperial diadems.
Its blue was solid sapphire. Its gay green
Was massy emerald. The ruby sheen
Form'd its bright curve of rich and rosy red;
Its yellow hue the golden Topaz shed.
Seem'd either end on snow-white clouds to lie—
They were not clouds, but sculptur'd ivory!
And now a bugle breath'd a silver sound,
Whose notes with soft reverberations, round
Rang sweet and long; now silently unfold
The diamond gates on hinge of polish'd gold;
And now rode out a fairy cavalcade
In order'd march, with banners bright display'd,
With diamond lances and with golden helms,
And shields of gold emboss'd with sparkling gems,
Advanc'd the pageant; proud beneath each Knight
O'er grassy levels pranc'd their steeds milk-white,
Whose ivory hoofs in glitt'ring silver shod,
With nimble grace on blushing flow'rets trod.
Prancing they came, and as the trumpets blew,
They neigh'd for pride and arch'd their necks of
snow;
Toss'd their proud heads indignant of the rein,
Champ'd their foam'd bits and paw'd the trembling plain.
Warrior and steed array'd for battle shone,
Whose burnish'd mail and bright caparison

Illum'd, far round, the flow'r-enwoven field,
And restless splendors flash'd from shield to shield.
Loud in the van the wreathed bugle spoke,
Till woods and floods with martial clamors shook.
High in the midst, enring'd by many a knight,
And thron'd conspicuous on his chariot bright,
Rode Oberon forth, in proud, imperial state,
And, by his side, his queen Titania sate.
In proud procession the refulgent host
O'er the gay bridge, the pearly river cross'd ;
The rain-bow arch beneath the measur'd tread
Of prancing steeds, harmonious clangor made.

THE FIREBRAND. We published yesterday a letter from on board this vessel, which has, we trust, fired with indignant resentment every American who has read it. The injury is unprovoked, wanton, enormous, barbarous and savage. And it calls for a redress, prompt, perfect and SIGNAL.

The United States had become from time to time so entangled with France and England, that at last, when all deemed it necessary to act with decision, the nation was very much divided as to *which* we ought to make war upon. We had been so long kicked and cuffed, during the American *Age of Reason*, Mr. Jefferson's administration, that we found it impossible to agree, whether Great-Britain or France had kicked and cuffed us the most thoroughly. The government itself was guilty of some very queer capers, well understood by a few, but never by the multitude. We pass these over however, at this time, for the purpose of giving our ideas on the attack upon the *Fire-brand*.

If, when the subjects of one government commit an aggression upon those of another, retaliation were to be *immediately* resorted to, and thus actual war to be commenced, it is very evident, that a very inferior officer might plunge his sovereign into war, when he the sovereign himself was totally averse from it. It does not follow, that because such officer has committed an outrage, that it has been *ordered* by his government. The Law of Nations has therefore very wisely provided that the injured nation, before it retaliates, shall state the wrong, and *demand redress* : that the sovereign of the other may have an opportunity of disavowing the act of punishing the wrong doer, and repairing the injury.

The course therefore, to be pursued by our government is plain. They must cause this outrage to be represented in its true colours to the Spanish King. He must inflict a signal, an exemplary punishment upon the wrong doers ; and he must make ample reparation. The case is one of clear and undeniable enormity. The reparation should be not less signal.

We hope and trust also, for the honor of our country, that the tedious disgusting see-saw diplomacy, which disgraced Mr. Jefferson's administration will never be repeated. Wrong is wrong ; and right is right. The power which has clearly and undeniably wronged us, does not mean us reparation, if it does not make it *at once*.

We hope and trust also, that the punishment of the offending Spanish officer, in such a way as to be an example to all others of like savage disposition, will be peremptorily demanded, and inflexibly insisted on. And if our just demands are not instantly complied with, we firmly believe that this nation will, with one voice, cry out for a WAR WITH SPAIN !

In any view, such a war is not undesirable to the

United States ; although we should deprecate it deeply, unless commenced for *just* and adequate causes. The dreadful despotism, the cruel and horrid ingratitude, with which the superstitious Monk who disgraces the throne of Spain, has rewarded the heroes who fought the battles of the legitimate monarchy of Spain, while he was a helpless captive, and the revival of the Inquisition, in an age like this, mark him out for the hatred of man, and the vengeance of Heaven. Universal, also, is the nation's hope, ardent the national desire, here, that Spanish America may become independent. Let Ferdinand, who has, at home, given so many examples, in his own conduct, of cruelty and oppression, that his subjects abroad might well hope to gain the favor of their Monarch, by imitating them—let him but refuse us a tithe of that justice which is due to us, and the United States will find no difficulty in simultaneously redressing their own wrongs, and giving to the Patriots of South America such aid, as, under God, will, we trust, crown with brilliant success, their noble efforts for Liberty and Independence.

FOR THE COURIER.

From Gadshill's Bundle.

A BACHELOR'S WISH.

Tecum vivere amem.

HOR.

Grant me, Gods—'tis all I ask—
A partner for my lonely task.
Wherefore should I never test
Pleasures, that give life a zest ;
Joys, from silken bands that flow,
Joys, the wedded only know ?

Yes, I will get married, and
Prove the bliss of Hymen's band.
Better late, than not at all—
Fruit is sweetest near the fall.
Give me then, a lovely wife—
Joy and comfort of my life.

I am growing old apace—
Wrinkles soon will line my face
Silver'd then will be my hair,
And slighted I by all the fair.
Give, O give me *now* a wife—
Joy and comfort of my life.

Never mind her want of beauty,
Let her know a woman's duty—
Love her husband—love his home,
Ne'r abroad inclin'd to roam,
Mend his waistcoat—darn his hose,
Keep *snug and tidy* all his clothes ;
See the house kept neat and clean,
Rare at plays or parties seen ;
Skillful in the cooking art,
Knowing ——— all by heart ;

Simple in her dress and manners,
Hating balls and *Forté-Pianos* ;
Modest, pretty, tender, kind,
Slow of speech, and gentle mind—
With such a wife I'd love to dwell—
I could live happy in a cell.
Give me, Gods, *just such a wife*,
And I'll be happy all my life.

A.

SOLOMON SOLUS.

GENEVA, Oct. 9.

Postscript.—By the politeness of a gentle-

man of this village we were favored last evening with the following Circular. To the Merchants in this part of the country it will be particularly important, as it may be the means of preventing their incurring heavy losses in buying up those articles which are prohibited.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30, 1816.

SIR—Annexed we hand you a copy of an order from the Custom House at St. Johns, whereby it will be seen, that the following articles will not be permitted at that port, for the time being:—*Flour, Beef and Pork*, fresh and salt, *Indian Meal and Lard*. Whether similar orders have been made at *Coleau du Lac* and *Chateaugay*, and from what authority this order is made, we have not been able to ascertain; but indulge the opinion of its being of short duration.

We do not feel competent, nor are we authorized, to hazard speculative opinions on the propriety or impropriety of measures adopted by government; at the same time we sincerely regret this order, as tending to disappoint many of our mercantile friends in your country, who have already made arrangements to forward their produce to this market, and in a particular manner as being injurious to this country generally.

As our information, as stated above, is not satisfactory, as to the duration or authority of this order, we shall not relax our exertions 'till we obtain all the necessary information on the subject, to determine to what degree it extends, or effects the importation of produce from your country, and will then give you a more satisfactory and clear statement of its tendency.

Our market has experienced but very little alteration for American produce since our last respects. Ashes in demand at 43s. Butter is now held at 1s. 4d. a 1s. 6d. Pork, \$24 for prime, and \$36 for American mess; prime Irish, however, is selling by auction at \$18 a \$19. Beef, not in demand; the last sales were at \$5 50. Lard, 11d. a 1s. not in much demand. Flour continues to sell slowly at 60s. a 65s. and the quantity in this market does not exceed one thousand barrels.

Exchange on London, 6 to 7 1-2 premium; on New-York, 1 to 1 1-2 premium; on Boston 2 to 3 premium.

Yours, &c.

LESTER, TAYLOR & CO.
ORDER.

"St. Johns, Sept. 26, 1816.

"After this date, all the following articles will not be permitted to be imported from the United States, viz.—*Flour, beef and pork*, fresh and salt, *Indian meal and lard*. Which prohibition will remain in force, until orders are received at this office for its suspension.

(Signed)

WM. MACRAE,
Comptroller."

From the Freeman's Journal.

Answer to a Song lately sung by Mr. Hawkins, at an entertainment given by the citizens of New-York, to the officers of the American army, now in that city.

Friend *Hankins*, have done!
No more of thy fun;
With *thy spirit* I can't be partaker;
For, whate'er it "*alloweth*,"
Sure all the world knoweth.
That fighting's abhor'd by a *Quaker*.

I am sorry to find
Even one of "*our kind*,"
Among those "*high in honour's bright score*,"
Who, though greatly exalted,
Has strangely revolted,
From better things known heretofore.

Altho' great JACOB BROWN
"Push'd the enemy down,
"At fort Erie, Chippewa and Bridgewater,"
He has yet to contend
With a more dreadful fiend,
Who will laugh at his weapons of slaughter.

When *He* makes his "*sortie*,"
'Twill not be at "*noon day*,"
For in darkness he takes his delight;
And if not on his guard,
Brown may take a *Friend's* word,
That he'll surely be routed in fight.

"Now—my voice, I'd not raise,
"Nor his deeds would I praise,
Nor of those that "*belong to his Meeting*;"
From a *Quaker*, 'tis plain,
" 'Twould be fruitless and vain,"
To expect either praises or "*greeting*."

Let them know then, that *Friends*
Have no "*secret commends*,"
For folks *thus* of glory the seekers;
But, with thee, "*have no doubt*,
"Could the truth be found out,
"That they're every one of them TURN'D *Quakers*."

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 12.

Daring Attempt.—On Wednesday evening last, a most wicked and diabolical attempt was made to set fire to the store of Col. Charles O. Foster, on Cheap-side. A candle, surrounded by combustible matter, was discovered, fortunately in season to prevent any mischief. Had this attempt succeeded, property to an immense amount must have fallen a sacrifice. It behoves our citizens to be on their guard (as more attempts will probably be made) and vigilantly endeavor to ferret out the fiends in human shape, who are now lurking about the town, and jeopardizing not only the property, but the lives of our citizens.

From Brunswick, (Me.) Oct. 8.

"You will see by the papers that our Convention have performed the task allotted them, and very ingeniously made it appear, that 5-9ths of the votes on the subject of Se-

paration, are in favour of the measure. This you will call legerdemain; but Mr. Holmes, who was Chairman of the committee, says it is a fair calculation; that Day Francis had nothing to do in the business; and that the discovery of this new principle in political arithmetic has emanated from his own brain, and that of his associates, who are constantly labouring to improve the minds of the people, by those *simple truths*, and *rational conclusions*, which are founded on the legitimate principles of pure democracy. They are much elated with their present success of the discovery, and will be disappointed if the legislature do not give them credit for it."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
COMMUNICATION.

MR. HALE.—The following *law-case* being of a description somewhat different from any which I believe are to be met with in books of reports, may be amusing if not instructing to some of your professional readers. The particulars were related to me by a respectable gentleman who resided in the neighborhood of the place where they occurred, and I believe may be relied on as authentic. Yours, &c. *A Reader.*

A young man of decent family, under the impulse of a temporary enthusiasm enlisted in the army of the United States during the late war, in the company of —, at a rendezvous in the town of — in one of the western counties, in the State of New-York. The new recruit was suffered to remain with his friends for a few days, and then received an order to join his company, which was about marching to the frontier. By this time, his military ardor had very much abated, and his love of home had very much increased. Having a high opinion of what lawyers can do, he applied to Mr. K. a young gentleman who had a high reputation in the neighborhood, altho' yet in his clerkship, and requested him to devise some plan to "*clear*" him, as he expressed it.

The young gentlemen inquired whether he was of age, had voluntarily enlisted, and received the bounty, to all which questions he received answers in the affirmative. He pondered for a few moments, and then told the faint-hearted soldier that he would clear him, upon the condition that he would not inform any person that he had applied to him, or that he had any intention of evading the service, and directed him to call again on the morning of the day when the company was ordered to rendezvous and march. In the mean time Mr. K. provided a large sheet of vellum paper, the borders of which he ornamented in the most tasteful manner, by a beautiful variety of seals, to which he appended ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow—violet, indigo—blue, green, yellow, orange, red—and a great many more, like a display of national flags, and making, of course, a most legal, military and imposing appearance. As he united the talent of elegant penmanship to his other accomplishments, he decorated the paper with various vignettes, cyphers and flourishes, to the admiration of all those who afterwards had the pleasure to inspect this wonderful specimen of art. He then added numerous sentences and scraps of sentences in all the languages of which he was master, and in several other languages *of his own invention*. In the centre of the paper were these words distinctly written in plain English:

"To Capt.——, Greeting.

"In the name of the United States, you are hereby commanded forthwith to discharge A. B. from your company."

To these words was prefixed an enormous seal, with a wide streaming ribbon appendant, and the signature was in very beautiful but illegible characters, with a superb flourish. The whole was then neatly done up in a roll, and tied by a red ribbon. When the soldier called on the morning of the eventful day, he was presented with the roll which he was directed to conceal between his coat and waistcoat. He was then ordered implicitly to obey the following directions—to join his company according to the orders he had received—to preserve the silence he had hitherto maintained until his name should be pronounced at the roll-calling, when he was boldly to advance three paces from the ranks—draw forth the roll which had been given to him, wave it three times over his head, three times cry O Yes—and then advancing to his captain strike him smartly on the shoulder, saying, "I serve you with this writ;" then presenting the roll and resuming his place in the ranks. The directions were obeyed. The astonished officer untied and unfolded the paper—outstreamed the ribbons and the seals became visible. He gazed in mute amazement at this thing of wonders, without a name. He pored long and without avail upon the unknown tongues.—The English however was intelligible and explicit, and in obedience to its command he ordered that the recruit be permitted to go at liberty until further orders. The man however insisted upon his discharge. The captain consulted with Col. D. who happened to be present. The result of the deliberation was, that the wonder was a *hapsus corpus*—that the United States (they know not how) had ordered the man to be discharged; and it was their duty to obey, which they accordingly did.

From the Lexington Monitor.

REPUBLICANISM OF 1793.

Our readers doubtless recollect the almost boundless eulogies, which have at different times been pronounced by our self-styled republicans, on the political principles of Mr. THOMAS COOPER, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman who has been lately zealously supported for President of our University. In 1793 he edited a democratic newspaper, in Northumberland, from which we make the following extracts. We do this, further to illustrate the professed principles of the democratic party in former times, and thereby to display the inconsistency of those, who profess to belong to that party, and who now support the men in power. To explain his views, Mr. Cooper supposes a case:

"Let me place myself therefore," says he

"in the president's chair, at the head of a party in this country, aiming to extend the influence of the government; to encrease the authority and prerogative of the executive, and reduce by degrees to a mere name, the influence of the people. How should I set about it? What system should I pursue?"

"As the rights reserved by the state governments and the bounds and limits set by the constitution of the union, are the declared barriers against the encroachments of entrusted power, *my first business would be to undermine the constitution, and render it useless, by claiming authority which, though not given by the express words of it, might be edged in under cover of the general expressions, or implied powers—by stretching the meaning of the words used, to their utmost latitude—by taking advantage of every ambiguity—and by quibbling upon distinctions to explain away the plain and obvious meaning.*"

"My next object would be to restrict by every means in my power the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press. For the free discussion of public characters is too dangerous for despotism to tolerate."

"*I would express the idea that all who opposed my measures were enemies of the government, that is (in my construction) OF THEIR COUNTRY. It should be the business of partizans to inculcate this, cry down all such persons as dangerous and seditious, as disturbers of the peace of society, and desirous of overturning the constitution.—The obliquy induced by these charges, dwelt upon in the public prints under my controul, and vociferously urged by the dependants of office in private conversation, would make opposition to my measures obnoxious and dangerous, and suppress all political conversation.*"

"The more completely to enlist the ambitious, the needy, and the fashionable, under my banners, I would take care *it should be known that no place, no job, no countenance might be expected by any but those whose opinions and language were implicitly and actively coincident with my own, a principle that I would strictly carry through every appointment in my immediate gift, or under my controul.*"

"I would encourage the banking and funding systems, the latter particularly, because the more money I could borrow on any pretence, the more jobs, the more contracts, the more means should I have of gaining over adversaries, and rewarding partizans."

"But the grand engine, the most useful instrument of despotic ambition, would be a **STANDING ARMY**. The system of volunteer corps among the fashionable and would be-fashionable young men, created by alarm, and maintained by no permanent fund, however useful as an auxiliary, could not long be depended on; the gradual dissipation of fears,

artificially excited, the want of disciplining, of regular pay, and the interference of business; would speedily render them useless.—*But in no instance whatever has a standing army, regularly maintained, failed of rendering the governing powers independent of the people.*

The common soldiers of an army are machines; their first duty is to act and not to think; they are by profession supporters of passive obedience and non-resistance, which being accustomed to, toward their officers, they can easily think right in the people toward their rulers. The officers of an army, deriving their situation from the governing powers, are apt to regard themselves as under personal obligations to, and dependant upon those powers; whose interest and inclinations, whose directions and opinions, they are for the most part in constant readiness to support. *A standing army renders a militia idle, and therefore useless and contemptible. It provides for the partizans of government; it arms the partizans of government; it disarms, it paralyzes their opponents.* Hence the predilection of the monarchies of Europe for standing armies; not to defend themselves against invaders from without, but against the friends and principles of liberty from within.

"It would therefore be my business to invent, to forge, to create reasons for appointing a standing force, if no real motive existed. *If there were no fears, I would manufacture subjects of alarm—IF THERE WERE NO FOES, I WOULD MAKE THEM—if invasion were impossible, I would be loud in my apprehension of it—if by good luck I could find some real cause of contention with a foreign power, I would be cautious of ending the dispute until the army was completely organized, I would send ambassadors to every court of Europe, that I might multiply the chances of incipient dispute, and the pretences for continuing or encreasing the standing force; regarding all other means of accomplishing my purposes as subsidiary, and this as the principle.*"

"With the same views, I would encourage a **NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT**: these measures not only afford a vast sum of money to expend in rewarding and gaining over adherents by offices, posts, and contracts, but the navy in particular furnishes most convenient methods of inducing the chance of temporary hostility with other powers; and of course the pretext for continuing an army. By a navy I could seek for occasion of offence; but with an army alone, I must wait for them. My ambassadors would be useless without a navy, for in this country, we can interfere with European politics in no other way. By a navy I lay hold of the popular prejudices of the people; I can assist indirectly in many ways a monarchy hostile to liberty against Republics; I gain over to a man the mercantile interest, for whose protection it is ostensible

(and indeed in a great measure really) raised; and it furnishes an opportunity of commanding the sea port towns of any state, which might venture a more active opposition to my views, than I could safely submit to.

"Such appear to me the obvious measures for a man to adopt, placed in a situation to aim at power independent of the people, and who inclines to make the attempt. I accuse no man or set of men in this country of any such intention; the measures that struck me as objects of jealousy, are not the measures of one man, or of one set of men."

"But we have adopted measures, that were I placed in the situation above described, I should have sedulously promoted."

"The doctrine of confidence in the executive has been urged in this country with almost as much perseverance, as by the friends of Mr. Pitt the minister in England."

"Fair, open, decent, and argumentative opposition to the measures of the prevailing party has been always received within doors and without, as evidence of dissatisfaction, of designs hostile to the union; of enmity to our own country: and this in terms of gross, persevering, and most ungentlemanlike abuse."

[Mr. Cooper then proceeds to consider the policy which ought to be pursued towards other nations, and concludes his address with the following paragraphs.]

"If they (that is, a foreign nation) have attacked us, let us return it; but the unbecoming, ungentlemanly violence of expression used in our legislature, and in publications of authority, has been most disgraceful to the country in which it has been adopted."

"Nor shall I dwell upon the obvious objections to the navy and to the army, the favorite measures of the partizans of the day. The navy is useful to defend one million of dollars at the expense of four; but wherefore the army is now to be organized, as the prospect of war is vanishing, it would not be easy to tell."

"Other circumstances occur to me, but I have been too long already; the coincidence of these measures and opinions with what a leader inclined to despotism might wish, will naturally excite a jealousy of their tendency. I hope they will be steadily opposed in the only justifiable way of opposition under a free government, by discussion in the first instance, and a change of persons by constitutional election, if no other method will succeed."

THOMAS COOPER."

RALEIGH, Oct. 11.

New Bank at Fayetteville.

At the last session of the Legislature a number of persons in Fayetteville were incorporated under the name of the "Fayetteville School Association;" and in the act there was granted them authority to "transact all business necessary for the good of the School." Within a few days, we have seen a considerable number of their notes of

one, two and five dollars. They are engraved in a very excellent manner by Murray & Co. and are handsomely ornamented with emblems of literature and science. They purport to be issued by the "President and Directors of the Association—promise payment in "current bills receivable at the banks in this state," and are signed by Wm. Terry, President, and Edmond Blake, Cashier, two very respectable, and we believe wealthy merchants. The capital of the Company is said to be considerable. Whether it was the intention of the Legislature in passing the act, to create another banking company we know not. The Manhattan Bank in New-York was erected by an act of the Legislature which most of the members believed had no other object in view than supplying the city with water. Yet these may not be parallel cases. These new notes seem to be abundant here and are received, we believe by all without hesitation.

NORFOLK, Oct. 10.

Mediterranean squadron.—A letter received here on Monday last, by an officer of the navy, from the secretary at Washington, states, that it is not contemplated at present, by government, to reduce the strength of our squadron in the Mediterranean.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 7.

From the West Indies.—Capt. Eddy, from St. Thomas, in 10 days, arrived on Sunday, informs, that two days before he sailed, the brig Rambler, of (Wells) put in there with the loss of both masts and bowsprit, in a severe gale on the 15th September. She was blown out of Bassatterre Roads, Guadaloupe, together with a number of other vessels. Her Capt. reported that the hurricane was unusually severe, but could give no particulars of the damage sustained. When Capt. E. left St. Thomas, it was not known how far the gale had reached to windward.

Markets at St. Thomas for American produce very dull: and the Island produce, very high and scarce.

From Havanna.—A gentleman who arrived here from Havanna on Sunday last, informs us, that the "expedition" which has been so long fitting out there to drive away the Carthaginian cruizers, was completed during his stay at that place, and has sailed on its first cruise.—After being out 10 days, it returned into port again without meeting any thing with which to try the "tug of war." This grand *flotilla*, which has been three months in preparation, consists of the Young Wasp privateer (formerly of Philadelphia) and a schooner!

GOSHEN, Oct. 8.

A daring robbery.—Sometime during the past month of September, as Mr. Manehand, was on his return home to the western part of this state from the city of New-York, where he had received a sum of money in payment of a drove of cattle, he was way-laid between

Nothing more distinctly marks the age and the country we live in, than this species of folly. If the former days were not better than these in other respects, yet in this one respect they were a great deal better: they were times of sober, prudent economy. Poverty was not arrayed in costly attire; mediocrity did not ape the splendor and expense of wealth; industry was coupled with frugality; the great bulk of the yeomanry were plain in their living, and accustomed their children to plainness of food and raiment; the trader made it a point to win gold ere he wore it; it was fashionable for families to live within their incomes: it was creditable to be provident and economical.

Marvellous is the change, which the short term of a single age has brought forth. Now the general language of practice is, "Away with the old fashioned maxims of frugal economy, and up with the expenses of high life." The distinctions of wealth are lost in the general blaze; all being alike fine, and alike accustomed to sumptuous fare. The two extremes in society, to wit, Wealth and Pauperism, as it were meet together; the middle class, of such magnitude and might in other times, having lost its distinctive marks of genealogy.

This ruinous course is entered upon, and obstinately persisted in, not unfrequently in the full view of some of its baleful consequences. It needs very little of arithmetic to calculate how it will end. The youth must know that if, in his days of health and vigour, he spends all as he goes, he will, in the seasons of sickness and decrepid age, be a forlorn dependant on charity. All must needs know the inevitable effects produced by the outgoes exceeding the incomes.

But as an offset to the disadvantages of embarrassment, poverty and debt, a great many peradventure are soothed with the idea that they are obtaining notice and regard, or in other words, are making themselves friends. In the estimate of their own imaginations, they do not waste their substance: they only barter it for honourable connection, for distinguished rank in society, for a close alliance with wealth and fashion, for obtaining ties upon the hearts of a large circle of respectable ladies and gentlemen. These they are confident, will never abjure their friendship, nor forsake them, come what will.

Alas! too late are they undeceived. Too late are they taught by rueful experience, that *that the companions at the table abate not when they are brought low*; that they are sooner forsaken by none than those, who had *lived upon them and drawn them dry*—that these flesh-pot friends are among the first to *laugh them to scorn, and to shake the head at them*. After squeezing the orange they throw away the peel.

Harmanicus—I have known him well—Harmanicus, of proverbial hospitality, had made to himself an endless train of friends.—His house was for all the world like a public inn, except that the customers had not a farthing to pay;—a precious circumstance which gave it the decided preference. Far and near was Hermanicus known, and for his profuse liberality far and near was he admired. Fashion and wealth, and rank, did him the honor to eat of his "savory meats," and drink of his delicious wines. The itinerant gentry neglected not to spend one night at least, both going out and coming in, with the liberal hearted Hermanicus. Even travellers and sojourners on business, found time, nevertheless, to breakfast, and dine, and sup, and lodge, with Hermanicus, who provided withal "both straw and provender." The worshipful Benchman, for many years his close table-friend, never failed *living with him* in term-time.

They served themselves of him to the last. They eked out their friendly visits till they had milked all his resources dry; till poorly, poor man, was he able barely to shift for himself:—and then—What *then?*—Read the son of Sirach for an answer.

From the Virginia Patriot.

GREAT anxiety and strong wishes continue to be expressed, by our democratic editors, for European revolutions. This does not arise altogether from a blood thirsty disposition, on the part of the American editors, tho' it may on the part of the certain foreigners who have the management of presses in this country. Some of these foreigners have escaped with their lives from what they call governmental tyranny and persecution at home; still retain, while they breathe will retain the most bitter enmity towards the government of Great Britain: and will rejoice at every event that may or is expected to injure that government.

At the commencement of the French revolution, almost every American felt a deep anxiety in the struggle of that nation, believing that it would eventuate in the establishment of universal republicanism; in the amelioration of the condition of the people of France, and finally in the establishment of better principles of government throughout Europe. In the progress of the revolution our wisest men, beginning with Washington and Hamilton, distrusted a favourable result to the tremendous agitations of that and the neighbouring nations. A large portion of the American people however, with Jefferson and Madison at their head, seemed to look at the tyranny and bloody transactions of France, while a republic, with complacency if not with approbation. Personal ambition, to aggrandize themselves by the overthrow of Washington's administration, urged

them at least to pretend to indentify the cause of France and Liberty with the cause of republicanism at home; and the monarchs of Europe and the Federalists of America were represented as united in the endeavor to stifle the rights of man. The democratic editors appeared more solicitous for the French, and rejoiced more in their victories, than in any advantages gained by their own country. —When Bonaparte was made first Consul for life, they still represented him as the supporter of liberty and equality. Tho' their cries, for a dozen years, had constantly been, Down with kings and emperors—when he proclaimed himself Emperor, their attachment to him, so far from diminishing, appeared to increase with his splendor; and while their admiration of the tyrant was augmented in proportion to his success in effacing every vestige of freedom, they pretended to consider the enemies of French ambition as tyrants, and Napoleon as the great apostle of Liberty.

When he, who had so played the despot, and who subsequently acknowledged that he was aiming at universal monarchy, was at last dethroned, and sent to Elba, our democratic editors appeared deeply to sympathize in his misfortunes; considered his enemies as the vilest despots, and his downfall as the downfall of liberty in France. A greater tyrant never lived; yet such men pretended to deem him the principal prop of freedom in Europe.

The attachment to Bonaparte still continues, and the hope is fondly indulged that he will either escape from his confinement, and re-ascend the throne of France; or that such a quarrel will arise between England and some other powers of Europe, that the British government will consider it good policy to release him and place him at the head of an army. They at the same time feel a hatred towards the legitimate sovereign of France, whom they rather place in the light of a usurper than Bonaparte. Hence their eyes are directed to every account from that kingdom, that can justify the least hope of a counter revolution; and it is with difficulty they can bear their frequent disappointments, as they find that the disturbances are quelled, one after another, without producing civil war.—From what appears in their papers one would suppose that nothing would give our democrats more delight than to see a renewal of the bloody scenes of the revolution, and the plains of Europe again drenched in gore.

The enmity of the federalists to Bonaparte arises from the conviction of the enormous wickedness of the man, and the evils which, in addition to what have existed, would still more have abounded thro' the world, had not his career been stopt. The love of virtue, the wish for the world's repose and happiness,

The strong antipathy of good to bad,

produce this enmity. They therefore rejoice in his downfall; and this rejoicing is one great cause of the sorrow of the democrats for his reverse of fortune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19.

FOR THE COURIER.

From Gadshill's Bundle.

YANKEE CURRENCY.

To a four-pence-half-penny found in the corner of my breeches pocket, where undetected it had remained a twelve month.

Hail gentle stranger! whither hast thou been,
That thou'st so long escap'd the search of men?
Where been? depend, I did not mean to stir,
From the snug corner of your pocket Sir;
Till cousin nine-pence, from his lurking place,
Should first come forth and show his bolder face."
Ah, shining *four-pence-half-penny*! I know,
I hid you there a long, long year ago;
But I had quite forgotten you my friend,
And oft avow'd I'd not a cent to spend;
Thinking the while, so honest, I had not
A single two-pence, or a single gro't;
So playing off my landlord with a trick,
(A thing too often done) I went by tick.
But gentle *bit*, dost know the foul, foul play
That's hit the off, since thou hast been away?
A spongy *counterfeit*, with visage dim,
Told you were metamorphos'd into him,
Making mankind believe his words were true,
And all the while the villain pass'd for you.
Detested *Counterfeit*! like rāpes of sand
He often felt to pieces in my hand,
And often too, so weak his broken voice,
You scarce could hear him utter who he was,
Sometimes his broken bones, and rotten shin,
Would cause suspicion of the dross within;
Sometimes, all stiff with paste-board and with pride,
With unrelenting elbows gor'd my side:—
O then, dear *four-pence-half-penny*, a sigh
Rose from my breast, a tear stood in mine eye:
I paus'd a moment, put him off, and swore
I never, never would receive him more.
Say little silver *bit*, was't e'er thy mind,
Thus to impose deception on mankind.
Was't thou, that let the clumsy *rascal* live,
And live too as thy representative?
Ah no, too well I know thy sterling worth;
Thou art the same unchanged from thy birth;
Misers and spend-thrifts make of thee a jest,
But prudent people know thy value best.
Come, little *four-pence half-penny* come out,
I'll set thee traveling the world about,
And when thou'rt seen to skip from purse to purse,
Thou'lt prove to *paper trash* a very curse;
Abash'd to scoundrel *counterfeit* will be,
And from the world in consternation flee.

A

DALLAS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, who went out passenger in the ship Rubicon, dated

HAVRE, Sept. 4th, 1816.

With much pleasure I inform you of our safe arrival here, in the Rubicon, Captain Holridge, after a very pleasant passage of 27 days, although we had head winds and calms for at least half of the passage. About seven or eight hours after we were in port, a schr. was cast away and a brig

dismasted, and it is almost certain we should have shared the same fate, but for the resolute conduct of Capt. Holdridge, in persisting to enter the port contrary to orders from the city, and the will of the pilot. The *Foster*, that sailed six days before us from New-York, has not yet made her appearance. No pains was spared by Captain Holdridge, to make our passage pleasant, short and agreeable.

From the *Louisiana Courier*, Sept. 20.

Agreeably to an invitation made to the citizens of New-Orleans, in the newspapers, by Mr. A. L. Duncan & Co. (at least according to the person who requested us to insert it) the inhabitants of this good city (to use Mr. Davezac's expression) hastened to assemble yesterday at the hour appointed at Maspero's Coffee-House, in the number of at least one hundred and fifty, young and old, Americans and foreigners, some to sign the declaration of war which the meeting was to make against Spain, others merely for pass time. Towards one o'clock one voice was heard calling the honourable Joshua Lewis to the chair, and another voice or rather the same one pointed out the secretary who also took his seat. This being done, Mr. Grymes one of the orators of the meeting got on a chair, and after a short but animated speech read the following resolutions, which Mr. Davezac drew from his pocket and handed over to him.

Resolved, 1st. That the cowardly attack made by the Spanish squadron upon a small vessel of war of the United States, on the high seas, excites our highest indignation; that the circumstances which accompanied and followed this attack, are calculated to inflict a lasting wound on the honour of the nation, if suffered to go unrevenged.

Resolved, 2d. That the indignities and even stripes, inflicted on our brave seamen, when, not expecting any hostility, they had put themselves in the power of an overwhelming force, must corrode the mind of every American, until the remembrance shall be erased by ample expiation.

Resolved, 3d. That the assertion of the exclusive right to navigate any part of the high seas, set up by the officers of Spain, is as ridiculous as it is insolent, and if not abandoned ought to be resisted with the whole force of the nation.

Resolved, 4th. That should a recourse be had to arms to procure satisfaction for these injuries and insults, we will cheerfully incur the risks and make the sacrifices incident to such a state of things, and hereby pledge ourselves to our government to support the measures they may think fit to adopt on that subject.

Resolved, 5th. That the king of Spain in demanding of the United States, thro' his ministers Don Onis, a cession of part of the territory of the State of Louisiana, evinced as

well a disposition to find pretext for hostility with the United States, as an utter disregard for the solemn obligation of treaties, and that we never will consent to the surrender of any portion of our fellow citizens to the dominion of corruption, cruelty and superstition.

Resolved, 6th. That a committee be appointed to transmit these resolutions to the President of the United States together with a respectful address, declaring our readiness to support him in such measures as he may adopt to obtain satisfaction for the late violation of our flag; and Messrs. Duncan, Grymes and Davezac are appointed said committee.

Resolved, 7th. That it is our opinion that the commanding naval officer on this station ought to proceed to take immediate satisfaction for the insult offered to a vessel under his command and to the flag of his country; and that if he should have taken steps to inflict a prompt and adequate punishment upon the authors, we highly approve the same, and feel the greatest confidence that his doing so will meet the approbation of his government and his countrymen in all parts of the Union.

(Signed by the chairman and secretary.)

These resolutions having been put to the question one after the other, the six first were adopted without the least opposition; but when the 7th was read, there was a great disapprobation manifested, and Mr. Livingston getting up, made a very able speech in which he shew with a great deal of wisdom and energy, how ridiculous and impolitic it would be to endeavor to make the naval commander of this station believe, that he would act in conformity with the wishes of the nation and of the government, by committing reprisals towards the Spanish vessels which he might find at sea, supposing that that worthy officer should be so imprudent and unmindful of his duty as to attack the Spanish vessels without an order from the general government, and merely to satisfy the impatience which the citizens of this city feel to avenge in a striking manner the outrage offered to an American vessel. Mr. Livingston observed that instead of laying any fault on our side, we ought to preserve all our rights and hasten to accompany Lieut. Cunningham's report with an address to the President, soliciting a prompt satisfaction for the hostilities so cowardly committed, in full peace, against our flag.

Mr. Davezac, who meddles with every thing, and who is to be found every where, opposed Mr. Livingston's opinion with a series of sophistry which the limits of our paper do not allow us to repeat, in order to prove that at the example of Major General Jackson, who took possession of Pensacola without waiting for orders from the government, al-

though we were not at war with Spain (the speaker taking good care not to mention that, that Spanish port was then occupied by the British, that the British flag had been waving there for several months, and that the British col. Nichols had there a deposit of arms and ammunition which he was distributing to the hostile Indians) to prove, I say, that at the example of the hero of Louisiana, Commodore Patterson might without authorization from the government, commit hostilities upon the Spanish vessels, which he might find in his way.—But Mr. Livingston in his answer proved to the satisfaction of every man of sense, that Mr. Davezac was in a state of madness.

Mr. Grymes and Mr. Duncan succeeded to their silenced colleague. The former gave proofs of a great deal of talent and decency, whereas the latter indulged in a train of abuse and raving, which made every one shrug up his shoulders.

Although Mr. Livingston's arguments had been approved of by the greatest part of the meeting, they did not however prevail. The minds were exalted and the insinuating speech of Mr. Grymes succeeded in bringing to his party all those who *love strife and contention*. After a great deal of noise the question was put on the resolution and it was adopted by a majority of about twenty votes (the whole about sixty in number.)

The brave Mr. Duncan who pants for war for the purpose of distinguishing himself, as he did during the last campaign, indignant at having met with some opposition to his plan, was transported with rage and broke out in abuse against the opposite party, which Mr. Livingston took up after having but in vain requested the chairman, Judge Lewis, to call to order the insolent orator who had forgotten that he was addressing a meeting composed of honest and decent people.

Now the famous resolution has passed, and God knows what will be the consequence of such a measure. Some people say it will be the mountain bringing forth a mouse, others on the contrary assure that the Commodore has already sailed to chastise the insolence of the Spaniards, and that the resolution had no other object but to support that step in case it should not be approved of by the general government. But we entertain too high an opinion of Com. Patterson to believe that he will act otherwise than in pursuance of orders from congress.

From the Rhode Island American.

MESSRS. GODDARD & MANN.

GENTLEMEN—It is with much satisfaction, that I observe the anxiety of the Administration to convince the people of this great nation, that their servants are both faithful and capable: for though their fidelity and capacity have never yet been proved by the result

of any capital measure of finance or government, we may infer from this anxiety, that the public retains the power of properly estimating the motives and measures of its ministers, and a willingness to correct their malversations; and while such dispositions are prevalent, however inveterate party prejudices may be, we have no reason to despair of the Republic. The constant and salutary operation of these invigorating principles on the body politic, will, like that of the *vis medicatrix* of animal life, eventually eradicate the most obstinate disorders, and restore the Constitution to its pristine sanity.

I have said, that the fidelity and capacity of Ministers are problematical. This is not mere assertion, without proof; or general remark, without any intention, on my part, to give it a particular application: For it is my purpose, in my present communication, to examine dispassionately, the Expose of the Public Debt and Treasury, which Mr. Dallas, or some of his friends, have thought proper to submit to the public, upon his resignation, at the eve of a session of the Legislature; and if his intention, by this appeal to the nation, was to convince them, that he leaves the Treasury to the next needy expectant, not only free from dilapidation, but absolutely in a better situation than he found it, he cannot certainly complain, if the people should see fit to examine the evidence which he has adduced in support of his claim of a character for honesty and capacity.

But the proof of Mr. Dallas' fidelity and capacity lies not in the fact, that the Treasury is now in a more flourishing condition than formerly. We are to inquire, whether, with the ample funds, which a generous people have, by taxing themselves to the last cent, placed at his disposal, he might have done more than he has done, to relieve the nation from the enormous debt which the expenses of the late war had incurred; and then, by comparing the results of his operations with the means furnished him by the nation, form a true estimate of the value of his services.

According to this plan of inquiry, it will be proper to consider the actual embarrassments of the Treasury, and the power of the Secretary to relieve it from those embarrassments. Whether the refusal of specie payments for their notes, by the Banks of the Southern and Middle States, was necessary or not, is nothing in the question. The Secretary of the Treasury, restricted as he is by positive statute, has no authority to lessen the value of the public revenue, by receiving in payment Bank notes of a value inferior to specie, for he thus increases the public burthens, by rendering new taxes necessary.—To this it may possibly be replied, that the whole circulating metallic medium in the country would be insufficient to pay the public taxes for one year. Yet this consideration

has no force, when we reflect, that it was in the power of the Treasury to raise the value of its own notes, then ready to be issued, to a par with specie, by requiring payments, either in notes of those Banks who paid specie, or in Treasury notes; and thus the loss, instead of falling upon the Treasury and the country at large would have been felt only by the delinquent Banks.

If this measure had been adopted, the saving to the public, in the revenues collected at New-York, from March 1. 1815, to July 31, 1816, say

\$9,926,188 30	992,618 83
would have been	
Philadelphia, 5,085,206 65	939,911 15
Baltimore, 3,339,101 11	834,775 27
Charleston, 1,047,546 73	52,378 33
New-Orleans, 732,083 13	146,416 62
Savannah, 521,287 58	78,193 12
Norfolk, 491,150 36	122,787 56

Saving to the Treasury, in the sum of

21,142,563 86
3,167,080 91

a sum nearly equivalent to the support of the civil government, foreign intercourse, &c. &c. for a whole year. Now I ask by what authority Mr. Dallas acted, when, instead of keeping up the credit of Treasury notes, he thus shamefully abandoned the interests of the country to a combination of pick-pockets, whose moral standing is infinitely below that of Jew brokers?

But the history of the fraud and corruptions of the Treasury ends not here. We all recollect the paragraph in the *Intelligencer* of May or June, 1815, which gave a demi-official pledge from the Treasury, that specie or Treasury notes would be required in all payments after the first of August of that year: and we recollect the shameful desertion by the Treasury of those, who, trusting in the promise thus insiduously given, had vested immense sums in Treasury notes, with the expectation of their speedy rise. As soon as the Treasurer and his friends had disposed in New-York and elsewhere, of more than a million of dollars in these notes, they were suddenly abandoned by the Treasury, and in consequence, fell from 94 or 95, to 84.

It seems now to be Mr. Dallas' wish to convince the people, that he has acted with fidelity, capacity and success, in the discharge of his official duties; and he has given us some statements, by which he endeavours to substantiate his claims on our good opinion.

We will therefore, proceed to his sketches of appropriations and payments for the current year.

1. The demands on the Treasury, by acts of appropriation for the year 1816, amounted to \$32,475,303 93
Of which amount was paid August 1, 1816, 26,332,174 89

Leaving a balance of unexpended appropriations on that day, of

\$ 6,143,129 04

To which, however, should be added the sum of

1,354,762 62

which was borrowed from the appropriation to the payment of the public debt for 1815; making the amount of appropriations still due from the Treasury, August 1, 1816, \$7,497,891 66

2. Sketch of the actual receipt into the Treasury for 1816.

Cash on hand in the Treasury, January 1. 1816.	6,298,652 26
Receipts of revenue up to August 1.	29,737,343 20
and not 36,035,995 46, as the Secretary has stated.	
Borrowed by the issue and funding of Treasury notes,	9,790,825 21

Which make the gross estimated receipts to August 1, 1816, \$45,826,820 67 (Here is a small error (perhaps in printing:) the Secretary's calculation is \$45,825,920 67)

The Secretary estimates the amount of receipts at the Treasury, from August 1 to December 31, 1816, at

19,876,710 40

Making the gross receipts at the Treasury for the year, \$65,703,531 07

3. Sketch of probable receipts compared with the probable expenditures of 1816.

Probable receipts, according to the foregoing estimate,	65,703,531 7
Probable expenditures,	46,717,979 8

Surplus, 18,985,553 99

But deducting from this sum the debt contracted within the year,

9,790,825 21

And the surplus to be disposed of by Congress will be \$9,194,728 78

This is the Secretary's calculation, and much more favourable than facts will warrant; even inconsistent with his own premises, for he confessedly makes no deduction for drawbacks on debentures up to August 1, 1816, 1,329,564 33

Nor for those which will be due for the remainder of the year, say 1,750,000 00

Nor for the expenses of collecting the revenue, say, 49,614,053 60
at 5 per cent. 2,480,702 68

Amounting to \$6,080,267 01

Leaving on the 1st of January, 1817, a balance in the Treasury of only \$ 3,134,464 77
 But the cash balance at the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1816, was \$6,298,652 26
 And the cash balance, on the 1st day of January, 1817, being only 3,134,461 77

The revenue for the year 1816 will therefore fall short of the demands on the government, by the sum of \$3,164,190 49

For, estimating the gross receipts at \$65,703,531 07
 And deducting the cash on hand Jan. 1, 1816. 6,298,652 26
 And the money borrowed during the present year 9,790,825 21 16,089,477 47

And the Actual revenue collected is 49,614,053 60

The charges on the Treasury by the Secretary's calculation are 46,717,977 08

I have shewn that the demands for drawbacks will be 3,579,564 33

And the expenses of collection 2,480,702 63 52,778,244 09

The actual deficit of revenue for the year 1816, will be, as I have shewn. \$3,164,190 49

The last thing in the expose which I shall now examine, is the claim of a surplus of annual revenue beyond the annual expenditure, sufficient to pay the whole of the public debt in the short period of twelve years.

1. The total amount of revenue to be paid at the Treasury during the present year, is, according to Mr. Dallas, 49,614,053 60
 From which deduct drawbacks and expenses of collection 6,060,267 01

And the net revenue for the year 1816, will amount to \$43,553,786 59

2. Of the gross revenue, paid, or payable within the year 1816, the duties at the Custom House, are about 36,600,000 00

But it is computed, that in consequence of the decrease of importations, this branch of revenue will fall short in the year 1817 the sum of 6,500,000 00

And the gross amount of duties on importations for the year, be 30,100,000 00
 That the debentures will be 3,150,000 00

Expenses of collection 1,680,000 00 4,830,000 00

And that the net revenue from Customs will be \$25,270,000 00

Supposing the direct tax and other sources of internal revenue should produce, during the next

year, a sum equal to that produced during the present year, the gross amount of the receipts from internal revenue will be

13,014,053 60

From which deduct the expense of collection 780,843 18

And the net product of the internal revenues of all kinds will be 12,233,210 42

And the net revenue for the year 1817 will be only \$37,803,210 42

3. If the appropriations for the year 1817, should be no more than those of the present year, they will amount exclusive of the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the public debt, to \$24,475,803 98 and leave a surplus of \$13,327,906 44

To be applied to the payment of the interest and the extinguishment of the principal of the public debt.

But the interest of the public debt at an average of 6 1-2 per centum on the sum which will be due February 12, 1817, will be 7,733,637 69

And leave a surplus to be applied to the final extinguishment of the principal of 5,594,268 75

Which sum, if faithfully applied to that purpose will, on the 12th of February 1828, have reduced the principal of the debt to \$1,800,000. Such is the conclusion of Mr. Dallas, though in this part of his expose he has given us no calculations, as to the probable deficit of the duties on importations. I have however, considered the causes of deficiency, most likely to operate on the revenue during the ensuing year—and calculating a series of twelve years at the same average, find the result which he has claimed without a detail of calculation, to be not improbable.

But the question of Mr. Dallas' merits turns, as I have before observed, not upon what he has done, but upon what he might have done with the same means.

By putting the Treasury Notes on a par with specie, he might have saved to the Treasury the sum of \$3,500,000 00

From which the present year's actual deficiency being deducted 3,164,190 77

The surplus would have been \$335,809 23

Which added to the cash in the Treasury, January 1, 1816. 6,298,652 26

And the surplus fund in the Treasury, January 1, 1817, would be \$6,634,461 49

Mr Dallas has, however, the credit of bringing the people to swallow the bitter pill of taxation; and though he has done little, considering the means furnished, the country may still, under the administration of a firm and faithful financier, should such an one be appointed to succeed him, reap great benefit from the measures adopted during his administration of the Treasury.

